

103D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1808

To amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to provide management standards and recycling requirements for spent lead-acid batteries.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 22, 1993

Mr. TORRES introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce

A BILL

To amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to provide management standards and recycling requirements for spent lead-acid batteries.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Lead Battery Recy-
5 cling Incentives Act”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 The Congress finds the following:

8 (1) Consumption of lead in the United States
9 has declined since the early 1970s, when lead was
10 widely used in paints and as a gasoline additive, but

1 substantial amounts of lead continue to be used in
2 a variety of products. The most important of these
3 is lead-acid batteries, used primarily in motor vehi-
4 cles. In 1987, batteries accounted for 78 percent of
5 all the lead used in manufacturing in the United
6 States.

7 (2) The lead in batteries can be easily recycled,
8 but each year a substantial amount of lead is re-
9 leased to the environment when batteries are dis-
10 posed of in landfills and municipal incinerators. Ac-
11 cording to the Environmental Protection Agency,
12 138,000 tons of lead were discarded in batteries in
13 1986 (65 percent of total lead discards). Lead dis-
14 carded in batteries increased 64 percent between
15 1970 and 1986, and the Environmental Protection
16 Agency projects a further increase of 31 percent by
17 the year 2000.

18 (3) Since lead is an element that cannot be de-
19 stroyed, its continued release in any amount leads to
20 increased amounts of lead in the environment.

21 (4) An increase in environmental lead loadings
22 is harmful to health and the environment. Because
23 lead accumulates in body tissues, exposure to lead
24 can result in a variety of health problems. Even low
25 levels of exposure can lead to neurochemical

1 changes, altered behavior, or learning disabilities.
2 Higher levels of exposure can induce serious health
3 effects, including permanent damage to the central
4 nervous system. Effects on the brain and nervous
5 systems have been observed at blood lead levels once
6 considered safe.

7 (5) Children are especially susceptible to the
8 adverse consequences of lead in the environment.
9 Those with high blood levels are three times more
10 likely to have a verbal IQ score below 80. The det-
11 rimental impact on cognitive development will con-
12 tinue into early adulthood.

13 (6) General population exposures and blood
14 lead levels remain near recently identified medical
15 effect levels. The Environmental Protection Agency's
16 Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee has rec-
17 ommended that the maximum acceptable blood lead
18 level for children be lowered from 25 mg/dl to 10-
19 15 mg/dl. Approximately three to four million young
20 children in the Nation's cities suffer blood lead levels
21 higher than 15 mg/dl.

22 (7) Exposures to lead are higher for popu-
23 lations around certain lead smelting facilities, popu-
24 lations in urban areas with heavily contaminated
25 soils, and populations living in housing with lead-

1 based paint or water delivery systems that contain
2 lead. Chronic low-level exposure can be most damag-
3 ing to these populations.

4 (8) Federal, State, and local programs to re-
5 duce emissions of lead have made significant
6 progress but have not eliminated human and envi-
7 ronmental exposure to lead. Air emissions from
8 sources other than transportation have in fact re-
9 mained relatively steady since 1983.

10 (9) Incineration of batteries in municipal solid
11 waste contributed 32 percent of the 8,100 metric
12 tons of lead emitted in the United States in 1987.

13 (10) Seventeen percent of municipal solid waste
14 (MSW) was incinerated in 1990. But, since both the
15 rate of incineration and the amount of waste gen-
16 erated is increasing, the Environmental Protection
17 Agency projects that the amount of waste inciner-
18 ated will grow by 50 percent between 1990 and the
19 year 2000. The dramatic increase in incineration will
20 greatly contribute to the amount of airborne lead
21 emissions, unless measures are implemented to di-
22 vert batteries from this type of improper disposal.
23 Continued incineration of batteries will also increase
24 the amount of lead disposed of in incinerator ash,
25 which, when landfilled, may leach into ground water.

1 **SEC. 3. SPENT LEAD-ACID BATTERY MANAGEMENT RE-**
2 **QUIREMENTS.**

3 (a) MANAGEMENT STANDARDS FOR SPENT LEAD-
4 ACID BATTERIES.—(1) Subtitle C of the Solid Waste Dis-
5 posal Act is amended by adding at the end the following
6 new section:

7 **“SEC. 3024. MANAGEMENT STANDARDS FOR SPENT LEAD-**
8 **ACID BATTERIES.**

9 “(a) IN GENERAL.—(1) Not later than 18 months
10 after the date of the enactment of the Lead Battery Recy-
11 cling Incentives Act, the Administrator shall promulgate
12 regulations, in accordance with this section, for persons
13 who generate, transport, store, recycle, or dispose of spent
14 lead-acid batteries.

15 “(2) Such regulations shall include the recordkeeping
16 requirements described in subsections (b)(4) and (c)(3),
17 including a standard form that such persons may use for
18 carrying out applicable recordkeeping requirements.

19 “(3) In developing such regulations, the Adminis-
20 trator shall conduct an analysis of the economic impact
21 of the regulations on the recycling industry. The Adminis-
22 trator shall ensure that such regulations do not discourage
23 the recovery or recycling of spent lead-acid batteries, con-
24 sistent with the protection of human health and the envi-
25 ronment.

26 “(b) GENERATORS.—

1 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall
2 promulgate regulations establishing requirements for
3 generators of spent lead-acid batteries as necessary
4 to protect human health and the environment. Such
5 regulations shall cover the storage and transfer of
6 batteries, recordkeeping, and such other matters as
7 the Administrator considers appropriate, including
8 protection against spillage and leakage of acid. In
9 promulgating such regulations, the Administrator
10 shall take into account the effect of such regulations
11 on environmentally acceptable types of lead-acid bat-
12 tery recycling and the effect of such regulations on
13 small quantity generators and generators which are
14 small businesses (as defined by the Administrator).

15 “(2) STORAGE.—The regulations shall require
16 the following with respect to storage of spent lead-
17 acid batteries:

18 “(A) No spent lead-acid batteries may be
19 stored on unprotected soil or in a manner which
20 allows storm water to pass over them.

21 “(B) No spent lead-acid batteries may be
22 stored for more than a certain period of time,
23 as defined in the regulations.

1 “(3) TRANSFER.—The regulations shall require
2 that a generator must transfer spent lead-acid bat-
3 teries to one of the following:

4 “(A) A spent lead-acid battery disposal fa-
5 cility with a permit under section 3005.

6 “(B) A secondary lead smelter.

7 “(C) A spent lead-acid battery recycling fa-
8 cility which recovers lead from spent lead-acid
9 batteries and which has a permit under section
10 3005.

11 “(D) A battery transporter with a contract
12 to deliver the batteries to any facility described
13 in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C).

14 “(4) RECORDKEEPING.—The regulations shall
15 require that a generator of spent lead-acid batteries
16 shall keep a record, for a period of at least 3 years,
17 with respect to each transfer of batteries. The record
18 shall contain the following:

19 “(A) The date and quantity of batteries
20 transferred.

21 “(B) The destination of the batteries
22 transferred.

23 “(C) A certification from either the trans-
24 porter of the batteries, or from the recycling fa-
25 cility, disposal facility, or smelter to which the

1 battery is being transferred, that such facility
2 or smelter has a permit as required under this
3 section or is exempt as provided under this
4 section.

5 “(5) RETAILER REQUIREMENTS.—The regula-
6 tions shall require that a person who sells, or offers
7 for sale, lead-acid batteries shall accept from cus-
8 tomers, if offered by customers, spent lead-acid bat-
9 teries of the same type as the batteries sold and in
10 a quantity approximately equal to the number of
11 batteries sold. The spent lead-acid batteries shall be
12 accepted at the place where lead-acid batteries are
13 offered for sale.

14 “(c) TRANSPORTERS.—

15 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall
16 promulgate regulations establishing requirements for
17 transporters of spent lead-acid batteries as necessary
18 to protect human health and the environment. Such
19 regulations shall cover recordkeeping and such other
20 matters as the Administrator considers appropriate,
21 including protection against spillage and leakage of
22 acid.

23 “(2) IDENTIFICATION NUMBER.—The regula-
24 tions shall require that each transporter acquire an
25 identification number from the Environmental Pro-

1 tection Agency or from a State enforcing this
2 section.

3 “(3) RECORDKEEPING.—The regulations shall
4 require that a transporter of spent lead-acid bat-
5 teries shall keep a record, for a period of not less
6 than 3 years, with respect to each shipment of spent
7 lead-acid batteries, containing the following:

8 “(A) The date of receipt, origin, and quan-
9 tity of spent lead-acid batteries transported.

10 “(B) The destination of the batteries
11 transported.

12 “(C) A certification from the disposal facil-
13 ity or smelter to which the batteries are being
14 transported that such facility or smelter has a
15 permit as required under this section or is
16 exempt as provided under this section.

17 “(D) A certification from the disposal fa-
18 cility or smelter to which the batteries are being
19 transported that the facility or smelter actually
20 received the quantity of batteries described in
21 subparagraph (A).

22 “(d) RECYCLERS.—

23 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall
24 promulgate regulations establishing requirements for
25 recyclers of spent lead-acid batteries as necessary to

1 protect human health and the environment. Such
2 regulations shall cover the matters described in this
3 subsection and such other matters as the Adminis-
4 trator considers appropriate, including protection
5 against spillage and leakage of acid. For purposes of
6 administration and enforcement, the Administrator
7 shall integrate the requirements of the regulations
8 with, and shall avoid duplication with, provisions of
9 any other laws that contain similar requirements.

10 “(2) MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS.—The regula-
11 tions shall include requirements respecting the fol-
12 lowing:

13 “(A) Maintaining records of all spent lead-
14 acid batteries governed under provisions of this
15 section and the manner in which such batteries
16 were managed under this section. Such records
17 at a minimum shall include, with respect to
18 each shipment of spent lead-acid batteries, the
19 date of receipt and quantity of batteries re-
20 ceived, the name and address of the generator
21 and transporter of such batteries, and the cer-
22 tification described in subparagraph (C) of sub-
23 section (c)(3).

24 “(B) Reporting, monitoring, and inspec-
25 tion.

1 “(C) Recycling of all batteries received by
2 the recycling facility in accordance with the re-
3 quirements established by the Administrator.

4 “(D) The control of air emissions from
5 secondary lead smelters as may be necessary.

6 “(E) Control of spillage and leakage of
7 acid from spent lead-acid batteries, including
8 control of run-on and run-off of stormwater
9 from battery storage areas.

10 “(F) Management practices for recycling
11 battery cases from spent lead-acid batteries.

12 “(G) Contingency plans for effective action
13 to minimize and remediate potential environ-
14 mental damage caused by a mishap at any recy-
15 cling facility.

16 “(H) Management of slag or any other sec-
17 ondary materials resulting from the secondary
18 lead smelting process as may be necessary.

19 “(I) Compliance with such requirements
20 for corrective action and financial responsibility
21 as may be necessary or desirable.

22 “(e) RETENTION OF STATE AUTHORITY.—Nothing
23 in this section shall prohibit any State or political subdivi-
24 sion thereof from imposing any requirement regarding

1 spent lead-acid batteries which is more stringent than any
2 requirement established by this section.

3 “(f) SPENT LEAD-ACID BATTERY RECYCLING EDU-
4 CATION.—(1) The Administrator shall implement edu-
5 cation activities and programs to inform the public and
6 small businesses about the environmental and safety haz-
7 ards associated with improper handling and disposal of
8 spent lead-acid batteries, including the benefits derived
9 from legitimate battery recycling. In carrying out his re-
10 sponsibilities under this subsection, the Administrator
11 shall consult and assist the heads of Federal departments
12 and agencies, appropriate State and local government
13 agencies, educational institutions, trade associations, and
14 other representatives of private sector organizations.

15 “(2) There is authorized to be appropriated to the
16 Administrator not more than \$150,000 for fiscal year
17 1994, and not more than \$175,000 for each of fiscal years
18 1995 and 1996 to carry out the purposes and require-
19 ments of this subsection.

20 “(g) APPLICABILITY.—This section applies to bat-
21 teries which are transported to or managed by either a
22 spent lead-acid battery recycling facility, a secondary lead
23 smelter, or any facility that prepares batteries for recy-
24 cling.

25 “(h) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

1 “(1) The term ‘generator’ means a commercial
2 entity that collects, stores, accumulates, or otherwise
3 generates spent lead-acid batteries. The term does
4 not include an individual who removes a battery
5 from an automobile or light-duty truck owned or op-
6 erated by such individual and used only for personal
7 purposes.

8 “(2) The terms ‘lead-acid battery’, ‘secondary
9 lead smelter’, and ‘spent lead-acid battery recycling
10 facility’ have the meanings given those terms by sec-
11 tion 3025(e).”.

12 (2) The table of contents for subtitle C (contained
13 in section 1001) is amended by adding at the end the
14 following:

 “Sec. 3024. Management standards for spent lead-acid batteries.”.

15 **SEC. 4. SPENT LEAD-ACID BATTERY RECYCLING REQUIRE-**
16 **MENTS.**

17 (a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle C of the Solid Waste Dis-
18 posal Act is further amended by inserting after section
19 3024 the following new section:

20 **“SEC. 3025. RECYCLING REQUIREMENTS FOR SPENT LEAD-**
21 **ACID BATTERIES.**

22 “(a) GENERAL REQUIREMENT.—(1) During the pe-
23 riod beginning not later than 24 months after the date
24 of the enactment of the Lead Battery Recycling Incentives
25 Act and ending 10 years after such date, a producer or

1 importer of lead-acid batteries each year shall recycle,
2 using a method described in paragraph (2), an amount,
3 by weight, of spent lead generated from lead-acid batteries
4 equal to at least that amount of lead determined by—

5 “(A) multiplying the amount, by weight, of lead
6 in lead-acid batteries produced for domestic use or
7 consumption or imported that year by such person,
8 by

9 “(B) the recycling percentage established by the
10 Administrator under subsection (b).

11 “(2) A producer or importer of lead-acid batteries
12 may comply with this subsection—

13 “(A) by reclaiming lead from spent lead-acid
14 batteries and using such lead in the production of
15 new lead-acid batteries (in compliance with the recy-
16 cling requirements of section 3021 and regulations
17 promulgated pursuant to such section);

18 “(B) by purchasing from secondary lead smelt-
19 ers lead reclaimed from spent lead-acid batteries for
20 purposes of producing new lead-acid batteries or
21 manufacturing lead shielding by introducing such re-
22 claimed lead into new batteries or shielding; or

23 “(C) by purchasing recycling credits from an-
24 other producer of lead-acid batteries under the recy-

1 cling credit system established pursuant to sub-
2 section (c).

3 “(3) A producer or importer of new lead-acid bat-
4 teries shall submit to the Administrator, under regulations
5 promulgated by the Administrator, a report on the
6 amount, by weight, of virgin and secondary lead used in
7 new lead-acid batteries produced or imported in each cal-
8 endar year by such person. The report shall be submitted
9 at least once a year, but the Administrator also may re-
10 quire such interim reports under this paragraph as he con-
11 siders necessary. The Administrator shall promulgate a
12 methodology for determining the amount of lead for pur-
13 poses of complying with this subsection. Such methodology
14 may take into account the growth rate of production of
15 lead-acid batteries and the normal life span of such
16 batteries.

17 “(b) RECYCLING PERCENTAGE.—The Administrator
18 each year shall establish a recycling percentage for use
19 under subsection (a). The percentage applicable during
20 the first year that the requirement established by sub-
21 section (a) is in effect shall be a 80 percent. For each
22 of the 10 years thereafter, the recycling percentage shall
23 be an additional 2 percentage points higher than the per-
24 centage of the previous year. Such recycling percentage
25 shall go into effect automatically and shall be published

1 in the Federal Register. If the rate exceeds 95 percent,
2 the Administrator may waive or reduce the 2 percent in-
3 crease which would otherwise be required.

4 “(c) CREDIT SYSTEM FOR RECYCLING SPENT LEAD-
5 ACID BATTERIES.—(1) Not later than 18 months after
6 the date of the enactment of the Lead Battery Recycling
7 Incentives Act, the Administrator shall promulgate regula-
8 tions to establish a system under which (A) a producer
9 of lead-acid batteries may create credits for any amount
10 of spent lead-acid batteries recycled that is greater than
11 the amount of such batteries required to be recycled by
12 the producer under subsection (a), and (B) producers or
13 importers of new lead-acid batteries may purchase such
14 recycling credits from such recyclers, for purposes of com-
15 plying with subsection (a). No person may create such
16 credits, and no producer or importer of new lead-acid bat-
17 teries may purchase such credits, except in accordance
18 with this subsection and the regulations promulgated
19 under this subsection. In developing the regulations, the
20 Administrator shall, to the maximum extent feasible, allow
21 for the use of records kept in the ordinary course of busi-
22 ness or other approaches that facilitate the simple, rapid
23 generation and exchange of credits without a case-by-case
24 approval.

1 “(2) At a minimum, the regulations under paragraph
2 (1) shall include the following requirements:

3 “(A) The owner or operator of any spent lead-
4 acid battery recycling facility or secondary lead
5 smelter shall keep receipts issued by any transport-
6 ers who take delivery of the spent batteries. The re-
7 cepts shall be kept for at least 3 years and shall
8 contain such information as the Administrator
9 deems appropriate. The owner or operator shall
10 show such receipts to the Administrator or to any
11 State enforcing this section upon demand.

12 “(B) Any person who transports spent lead-acid
13 batteries to a secondary lead smelter, by truck or
14 other means, shall obtain an identification number
15 from the Administrator. Such transporters shall
16 issue receipts (as described in subparagraph (A)) to
17 the owners or operators of spent lead-acid battery
18 recycling facilities or secondary lead smelters.

19 “(C) A producer of lead-acid batteries is the
20 only person who may create a recycling credit for
21 the recycling credit system.

22 “(D) The owner or operator of a secondary lead
23 smelter shall certify to the Administrator that the
24 lead being reclaimed for purposes of being sold to
25 producers or importers of lead-acid batteries is the

1 product of spent lead-acid batteries or such other
2 materials that the administrator shall determine by
3 regulations.

4 “(E) Effective 2 years after the credit system
5 goes into effect, the owner or operator of a second-
6 ary lead smelter shall certify to the Administrator
7 that the smelter is in compliance with all applicable
8 environmental and safety laws, including the Clean
9 Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Occupational
10 Safety and Health Act, and this Act.

11 “(F) Effective 2 years after the credit system
12 goes into effect, a producer of lead-acid batteries
13 may purchase lead only from secondary lead smelt-
14 ers that have made the certification required under
15 subparagraph (E).

16 “(G) Any lead proposed to be reclaimed by a
17 secondary lead smelter for the purpose of being sold
18 to a producer or importer of lead-acid batteries shall
19 come from an owner or operator of spent lead-acid
20 battery recycling facility or from a transporter with
21 an identification number.

22 “(H) The records that a secondary lead smelter
23 must keep are at least the following:

24 “(i) The delivery receipts given by trans-
25 porters of batteries (as described in subpara-

1 graph (A)). Such records shall be kept for at
2 least 3 years.

3 “(ii) A record of the amount, by weight, of
4 spent lead-acid batteries received for reclama-
5 tion of lead.

6 “(iii) A record of the quantities of re-
7 claimed lead sold or otherwise distributed in
8 commerce and the destinations of reclaimed
9 lead. Part of such record shall be a record of
10 the quantities of reclaimed lead sold to produc-
11 ers or importers of new lead-acid batteries for
12 the purpose of complying with subsection (a).

13 “(I) Each year a producer or importer of new
14 lead-acid batteries shall keep records of the quantity
15 of new lead-acid batteries produced or imported, the
16 amount of lead reclaimed from spent lead-acid bat-
17 teries to comply with subsection (a), the amount of
18 reclaimed lead purchased to comply with subsection
19 (a), the amount of recycling credits purchased (in-
20 cluding the names of producers of lead-acid batteries
21 from whom the credits were purchased and the dates
22 of the purchases), the price paid for the credits, and
23 the amount (if any) of recycling credits sold or car-
24 ried over from previous years. The regulations shall
25 allow for a 2-year carryover of credits.

1 “(3) The Administrator may include such other re-
2 quirements in the regulations under paragraph (1) with
3 respect to methods for auditing compliance with the sys-
4 tem, enforcement of the system, and qualifications for sec-
5 ondary lead smelters, importers, and producers as the Ad-
6 ministrator considers necessary or appropriate for admin-
7 istering the recycling credit system established under this
8 subsection.

9 “(d) REPORTS.—(1) Not later than 6 years after the
10 date of the enactment of the Lead Battery Recycling In-
11 centives Act, the Administrator shall submit to Congress
12 an interim report on the implementation of this section.
13 The report shall include, at a minimum—

14 “(A) a discussion of the effects of the require-
15 ments of this section on the battery industry, the
16 spent lead-acid battery recycling industry, and on
17 the environment; and

18 “(B) an evaluation of the level of the recycling
19 percentage under subsection (b) and recommenda-
20 tions on whether, and at what rate, the percentage
21 should be increased in future years above the per-
22 centage applicable under subsection (b).

23 “(2) Not later than 10 years after such date, the Ad-
24 ministrator shall submit to Congress a final report on the
25 implementation of this section. The report shall include

1 an updated version of the discussion and evaluation re-
2 quired in the interim report, as well as such other findings
3 and recommendations with respect to the implementation
4 of this section as the Administrator considers appropriate.

5 “(e) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

6 “(1) The term ‘producer’ with respect to bat-
7 teries means any person who manufactures new
8 lead-acid batteries for domestic use. Such production
9 does not include the smelting of spent lead-acid bat-
10 teries.

11 “(2) The term ‘importer’ with respect to bat-
12 teries means any person who imports a new lead-
13 acid battery either individually or as part of an auto-
14 mobile or other vehicle.

15 “(3) The term ‘recycling credit’ means a legal
16 record of a recycling activity undertaken in accord-
17 ance with subsection (c) that represents an amount,
18 by weight, of lead recycled for purposes of complying
19 with subsection (a).

20 “(4) The term ‘secondary lead smelter’ means
21 a facility which produces metallic lead from various
22 forms of lead scrap, including lead recovered from
23 spent lead-acid batteries, and which may also
24 produce plastic chips that are sent for reprocessing.
25 The term includes a facility whose primary activity

1 is the production of virgin metallic lead from lead
2 ore concentrate, but which also is engaged in the
3 production of metallic lead from lead scrap recovered
4 from spent lead-acid batteries.

5 “(5) The term ‘recycling facility’ or ‘spent lead-
6 acid battery recycling facility’ means a facility that
7 removes or recovers lead from batteries in order to
8 return such lead to a secondary lead smelter.

9 “(6) The term ‘lead-acid battery’ means any
10 battery that consists of lead and sulfuric acid, is
11 used as a power source, and has a capacity of 6
12 volts or more.

13 “(7) The term ‘generator of spent lead-acid bat-
14 tery’ means a business or individual who receives or
15 accumulates spent lead-acid batteries, but does not
16 include businesses which expose the contents of the
17 battery. The term includes but is not limited to the
18 following:

19 “(A) Automobile dismantlers.

20 “(B) Scrap processors and recyclers.

21 “(C) Auto parts and battery retailers.

22 “(D) Auto parts and battery wholesalers.

23 “(E) Automobile dealerships and sales.

24 “(F) Battery distributors and other dis-
25 tributors.

1 “(G) Other businesses and individuals who
2 accept spent lead/acid batteries.

3 “(f) APPLICABILITY.—This section applies to any
4 person who produces or imports more than 10,000 pounds
5 of new lead-acid batteries a year.

6 “(g) REGULATIONS.—The Administrator shall pro-
7 mulgate regulations to implement this section not later
8 than 18 months after the date of the enactment of the
9 Lead Battery Recycling Incentives Act. If the Adminis-
10 trator fails to promulgate such regulations by that date,
11 the recycling percentage under subsection (b) shall be 90
12 percent beginning on the date of enactment and continu-
13 ing until such time as the regulations are promulgated.”.

14 (b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents
15 for subtitle C (contained in section 1001) is further
16 amended by adding at the end the following:

“Sec. 3025. Recycling requirements for spent lead-acid batteries.”.

○

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